





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

GIRLS are beginning to wear vests, and the wonder is if they will leave off before they monopolize man's pistol pocket and his gangle flask.

THERE are 54,000 members of the English "Primrose League," and there can be no question about their fealty to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield.

HIGHWAYMEN in the East use a base-bat instead of a pistol in holding up a man. It makes less noise, and can do almost as much execution.

REMARKABLE progress has been made in the matter of railroadrobbing, but the complicated problem of doing a double business on a single track has never been solved.

If you want to keep your wife good-natured, be prepared to tell her what you saw advertised in this paper. Read the advertisements upon each page of this issue, and you will be ready for argument.

THE reappearance of a sign nailed to a big oak tree, and warning gunners of the premises, under penalty of the law, is sure proof that the season has arrived when the foolish young man pulls the breech-loader through the fence by the muzzle.

A DISTINGUISHED Mexican has just been married by proxy, he being in Mexico and the bride in London at the time the ceremony was performed. This is an improvement on a custom quite prevalent in this country. Too many wedded couples here begin the proxy business after marriage.

SOME humorists at Carson City wailed a citizen, shooting him joyously in the face with a blank cartridge and retiring in great glee when he responded with cartridges of the same sort, that their thoughtfulness had provided. Aside from the probability of the victim's losing his eyesight and the certainty of being marked for life, together with the deplorable fact that the jokers escaped, the episode was doubtless as merry as the brainy jesters had hoped.

GRAVE and reverend bishops met in a London suburb to discuss the problem of poverty. The proceedings were ruffled somewhat by the distribution of a pamphlet, clearly incendiary, accusing the gentlemen of being, among other things, well fed, and suggesting that a portion of the fatness of their salaries be set aside for the alleviation of distress. The obnoxious literature was gathered by the poster and the bishop adjourned for dinner, leaving the problem of poverty quite unsolved.

THANKS to the munificence of Charles T. Yerkes, Chicago is to have the largest telescope on earth. The gift is not only timely but appropriate. A large instrument would have been acceptable to any other city. Nothing but the very largest on earth would do for Chicago. The great school is now made strong in its only weak place, and is becoming a university indeed. By means of Mr. Yerkes' giant spyglass it will doubtless be possible to plat the moon out into suburban lots. If so, Mr. Yerkes should be granted the exclusive franchise to run cable cars between here and there.

THERE seems to be very little probability that Mr. Edwin Booth will ever return to the stage. Should this be the case, the world will lose the greatest actor of modern times, the best interpreter of works of Shakespeare the stage has ever seen. To his inheritance of stage talent he added, hard, intelligent and painstaking study, and an experience which, beginning in boyhood, lasted for a long lifetime. With all the traditions of the stage he was familiar, and even when his strength had almost failed him, his genius was apparent in all he did. It will be many a day before the stage looks upon his like again.

THE long Venezuelan distraction has come to a close, for a time at least, in the capture of the capital by the victorious Crespo and his appointment as President. Apart from all other issues at stake, the Presidency of Venezuela is a prize worth striving for. While the salary of the office is but \$25,000 a year, it is reported that Blanco made \$25,000,000, Palacios, the fugitive President, \$2,000,000, and Crespo himself \$1,000,000 from 1882 to 1884 when he was at the head of affairs. So long as these opportunities for looting remain, however, there is not much prospect of permanent peace. After Crespo has had his grab there will be more candidates for the Presidency and its lucrative privileges.

THERE is imminent danger that the national game of base-ball will fall into utter disrepute, and will lose all the popularity it has enjoyed. This season has been the most disastrous in its history, and the beggarly crowds that attended the games in almost all of the twelve cities in the League show that public interest in the professional games is almost dead. The losses this year have been enormous, and increase in size with every game that is played. Something must be done, or another year will find the sport on the eve of complete dissolution. If the managers are wise, they will come to

gether, lay aside their bickerings and jealousies, with which the public is thoroughly disgusted, and go to work on a plan of complete and thorough reorganization, determined to furnish the public next season with games worth paying to see, with sport worthy of public patronage.

THERE is one piece of real estate in Maine which is entailed so far as such property can be in this country, says the Bangor Whig and Courier. It is known as "Dundee," and is situated in the town of Limington. In 1668 Francis Small bought it, with other lands, from the Indians; the original deed being yet preserved in the family. Having descended from father to son for several generations, Humphrey Small purchased a small section of his father's land, which he named "Dundee," and he stoutly affirmed that Dundee should remain in the ownership of the Smalls forever, and that it should be allowed to become a forest again. Twice he was offered more than double its value, but although hard pressed for money, he remained true to his declaration. On the 28th of November this property will have been in possession of the family 223 years, and to commemorate this, and also to celebrate the centennial of Limington, which was organized in 1792, the family had a reunion and picnic last week. Next year they propose to celebrate their 25th anniversary with a larger gathering, to include all of the Small family that can be gathered together.

THE people of the city of Detroit are to be commiserated. Subjects for brain treatment in their idiot asylum have become a majority on their Board of Education. Unconscious of the grotesqueness of the proposal, they have adopted a resolution declaring that no one shall be permitted to teach in the city schools except persons "educated" in them. At what time education may be said to be accomplished is a question over which wide difference may prevail. But that education in its true sense has about begun at the age when girls and boys graduate from high school benches is too well established for debate. On the jejuné and rudimentary element thus to be obtained, the wise men of Detroit propose to make the city schools hereafter exclusively dependent. A Lycæum once tried to make Sparta great by shutting off all intercourse with the outside world and substituting iron currency for gold and silver, with a standard of value that required a yoke of oxen to remove a small sum, so large was its bulk. Sparta learned in the ruin of her arts and industries the practical meaning of exclusive statesmanship. That an American city should surpass in 1893 the stupidity of a crank in the ninth century before the Christian era was not to be expected. The Detroit School Board is entitled to the fool's palm.

THE recent German-Austrian military race, undertaken under the auspices of and encouraged by both Emperors, was a disgrace to both Governments and should inspire an indignant protest from every humane nation on the face of the earth. So far as the speed and staying qualities of the respective prize-bred Hungarian and stable-bred German horses are concerned the race established nothing that was not known before. It was a competition in brutality and barbarity in which the Austrians won. There is nothing left for the latter to boast of except that he is perhaps more cruel than the German. One dispatch states that the majority of the German horses staggered past the finish post at Florisdorf ruined. Another dispatch states that the horses were kept up with whisky and other stimulants. Many of them came in with split hoofs and other evidences of horrible torture which have crippled them for life. Many were killed. Some had to be forcibly dragged past the post. Nearly all were torn with spurs and striped with welts of the whip. And these were all high-bred horses, nervous, sensitive, and peculiarly liable to suffering under such fiendish treatment. The Latin races always have been noted for their inhuman treatment of dumb animals, but how much better off in this respect are the Teutons of Austria and Germany? It is some compensation to know that if such a race had been run in this country the brutes guilty of it, if they had been in the army, would have been summarily dismissed in disgrace, and the whole country would have risen in indignant protest. No person of even ordinary humanity can fail to look upon this race, in which Austrians have won, except with feelings of loathing, disgust and indignation.

When the Housewife Returns. Without realizing it our housewife is ready to undo all the good gleaned from the summer's outing, writes Helen Jay in her timely article on "Getting Home from the Country." It is a characteristic of the average American woman to be rather pitiless in her treatment of herself. After the weeks during which she attempted nothing in the way of exercise save a walk now and then, she too often rushes into a perfect hurricane of work. She cleans the house from garret to cellar, renovates the wardrobes of the children and gets them in readiness for school, and then preserves and pickles every accessible atom of vegetable growth. As a result, if she escapes a severe illness, she quickly loses the vitality and enthusiasm which should have been her stock in trade for the entire winter. By following the wise old adage and "making haste slowly," she can "set her house in order, take care of herself, and with it all see well to the ways of her household.

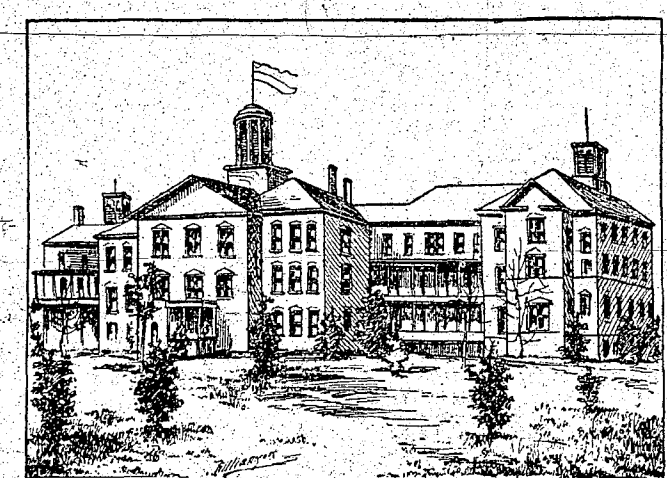
## LIGHT TO THE BLIND.

HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT TO READ IN IOWA.

Books and Maps Through Which They Acquire Knowledge—Quick of Perception, They Make Excellent Musicians and Are Handy at Fancy Work.

An Interesting Institution. Vinton is the seat of the Iowa College for the Blind, a most interesting institution supported by the State. During a recent visit to it the writer learned many things pertaining to its management, and the class of afflicted people whom it is intended to aid and educate.

The Iowa school was opened April 4, 1853, at Iowa City. In 1857, 1862, it was removed to its present site. The first principal, through whose exertions the institution was founded, was Samuel Bacon, a blind man, graduate of the institution at Columbus, Ohio. The school is supported by three classes of appropriations: First, \$10,000 per annum for salaries of officers and teachers; second, \$40 per quarter for each pupil enrolled—this is called the current expense or living fund; third, special appropriations for furniture, building purposes, etc. Students from other States and Territories may be admitted on payment of \$216 yearly. The law states in substance that every blind person of school age and every person of age with sight so defective that he cannot obtain an education in the public schools is entitled to instruction in the college for the blind. This liberality admits three classes of pupils:



COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

First, the blind; second, the partially blind, or those who would not attend the public schools under any consideration; third, the defective sighted, or those whose vision is almost normal, but who would become blind by the visual strain necessary in schools for the sighted. The law also states that the township secretaries shall report to their county superintendents the names of all blind persons in their respective townships, and that the county superintendents shall report such names to the principal of the college for the blind.

The curriculum of the college is practically that of a high school. Not 10 per cent. of the young blind are reported to the college through this channel. Six trustees, appointed for a term of four years by the Legislature of the State, have entire control of the institution. They appoint the principal and other officers and are responsible to the Legislature. The grounds surrounding the school comprise forty acres; twenty in pasture, ten in meadow and ten reserved for play and ornamental grounds. No more healthy or agreeable location can be found in Iowa. The college building is about three hundred feet long by fifty wide. It is four stories in height, heated by steam and reasonably well adapted for its office. It is built of stone, roofed with slate, supplied in every part with hot and cold water and contains large, airy halls and rooms. Four iron stairways lead from top to bottom, giving outlet to every part of the building. Provisions against fire are so complete that the whole house could be flooded in a few minutes. A watchman visits all parts of the institution every hour during the night.

The school was established in order that the citizens of the State might have for their blind children the same advantages afforded by the public schools. It is supported by tax, as the public schools are supported by tax. It is in fact a public boarding school, and is not and never can be a college in name or character. Age for admission is not limited. Children of 6 years are here, and adults of any age may be admitted to the shops. The question which takes precedence of all others relating to candidates for admission is: Can the College for the Blind be of benefit to the applicant? The main characteristic of the school is education of the blind and sighted. The present enrollment is 184. Of this number 36 per cent. are blind, 51 per cent. are partially blind and 13 per cent. have defective sight. Blind and sighted are educated together in perfect harmony with the best results.

### CHINESE LAUNDRY MYSTERIES.

One Man Appears Able to Do Any Conceivable Amount of Work.

"Curious things about Chinese laundries," the Chicago Tribune writes, "the working force is one or many, refuse no work, and it is always finished at the time specified." This remark was made by a well-known clubman during a conversation with some friends a few weeks ago when the conversation had drifted to shirts. There were some fifteen gentlemen present, according to the New York World, and some one of the party suggested that it would be good fun for the crowd to look up all their laundry for that week, personally descend one at a time on some solitary Celestial and engulf him with custom unexpected.

A solitary Chinese laundryman was hard to find. But after a search there was found in basement one who sprinkled clothes through his teeth. All that day a long line of customers dropped down and in, each loaded down with his washing for the week. It could be seen that the exile from

the Flowery Kingdom had already a very large business connection in the neighborhood. But he said no word at the influx of new custom, but took the packages one by one, tore his paper checks in two, handed a half to the customer and blandly remarked, "Slateday," and resumed his ironing. He seemed unconscious of the fact that the place was crowded so that moving around was difficult with the accumulation of new work.

And promptly Saturday afternoon it was all done. A watch had been set upon the place, and though the gaslight gleamed day and night until the week's end, no other hand save his own had rubbed a wristband or polished a collar. And the clubman said, "I told you so," and took the dinner that a friend was foolish enough to bet the other way.

But there is another curious fact about the same class of citizens. No matter how many Chinese are at work in the laundry they never seem engaged in anything save ironing. No mortal eye has ever beheld a Chinaman over the tub in the beginning, or tying up the neat packages of snowy linen at the end, and yet the work is always finished at the time stated, nothing missing and neatly done, and every one of them is ironing still.

The American laundry boasts of steam washers that wash 100 dozen pieces at a time, rotating machines to dry, starching machines to starch, and ironing machines to iron. Many people believe that the Chinaman does not believe in machinery, that he scorns its use. But such is not the case. Chinese laundrymen can not get laundry machinery for either

## CONDENSED FOODS.

When Uncle Sam next goes to war, observe the Washington Star, the soldiers who fight under the starry flag will be supplied with coffee in shape of highly condensed milk. One four-ounce package will serve as a month's ration for each man. The concentrated preparation will be given out perhaps as a dry powder, but more probably in the form of small lozenges, resembling cough-drops in size and shape. These lozenges will be inclosed in tin boxes of 100, each of them weighing a gramme and representing one cup of coffee. For preparing the beverage no coffee pot will be required, if being necessary merely to pour a coffee tablet into the cup and pour boiling water upon it, when the coffee is instantly made. Sugar and milk can be added to suit the taste. In France, such coffee lozenges of comparatively large size have been recently introduced, being made bulky by the addition of sugar for sweetening, but everybody does not care for sugar, and, therefore, those which have lately begun to be manufactured in this country have been made plain.

The processes by which coffee is thus concentrated are very interesting. To begin with, the beans are roasted in an enormous oven and ground in a huge mill. Then they are put into a great vessel, which is nothing more nor less than a gigantic coffee pot, holding 250 pounds at a time. Hundreds of gallons of filtered water are pumped into the coffee pot, which acts on the "drip" principle, and the infusion is drawn off to an evaporating tank. A steam pump keeps the air exhausted from this tank so that the coffee is in a vacuum, being heated meanwhile to a high temperature by steam pipes. The water it contains is thereby passed off, and the residue is left on the consistency of molasses when it is taken out. It is poured into trays of enameled ware, and these trays are placed on shelves in another evaporator. When the trays are removed a short time later the coffee is a dry solid, which is scraped off the trays, ground to powder and molded into lozenges.

There is no reason why the Government should not prepare coffee in this way on a large scale in the event of war at a very great saving. By the processes described one pound of the beans can be made to produce more than 100 cups.

Eggs are now sold on the market in a shape resembling sawdust. The chief centre for the manufacture of this product is St. Louis, where great quantities of eggs are bought up in summer, when the price of them goes down to almost nothing. They are broken into yolk and whites, and yolk separated and evaporated to perfect dryness. Finally they are scraped from the pans and granulated by grinding, when they are ready for shipment in bulk. Bakers, confectioners and hotels use eggs in this form, which is an important saving at seasons when they are dear in the shell. It is without doubt a fact that most of the eggs sold in cities during the winter have been kept over from the previous summer by pickling them in brine or lime water, so that people should be thankful for a desiccated substitute. A manufactured product of a similar description, called "egg-albumen," is imported from abroad. It looks very much like a fine quality of glue, broken into small bits, golden-yellow, transparent and decidedly brittle. These "egg-albumen" whites and yolks are largely employed in making it—the whites that is to say, the yolks being utilized in Europe for tanning leather. This "egg-albumen" is used by bakers and for glazing prints. It costs fifty-five cents a pound.

Condensed jellies are becoming an important commercial article. They are made in the shape of little cakes, each weighing eight ounces, and with an inside wrapper of oiled paper.

When condensed milk was first introduced, thirty years ago, the idea was laughed at. The inventor carried the entire daily supply for New York City in a ten-quart pail, delivering it personally to patrons. He died worth \$7,000,000, made out of the business, which has grown to be a gigantic industry. The processes employed are very simple. The fresh milk being put into a great copper tank with a steam jacket. While it is being heated sugar is added, and the mixture is then drawn off into a vacuum tank where evaporation is produced by heat. The vacuum tank will hold perhaps 9,000 quarts. It has a glass window at the top, through which the operator can charge looks from time to time. He is told by the appearance of the milk when the time has arrived to shut off the steam, and this must be done at just the right moment else the batch will be spoiled. Next the condensed milk is drawn into forty-quart cans, which are set in very cold spring water, where they are made to revolve rapidly by a mechanical contrivance, in order that their contents may cool evenly.

When the water does not happen to be cold enough ice is put in to bring it down to the proper temperature. Finally the tin cans of market size are filled with the milk by a machine which pours into each one exactly sixteen ounces automatically, one girl shoving the cans beneath the spout, while another removes them as fast as they are filled.

Another commercial article is condensed cider, which is made by evaporating the juice of apples. One gallon of it costing eighty cents, will furnish fifteen or twenty gallons of cider that is sufficiently strong for bottling by the addition of fifteen pounds of sugar and the requisite quantity of water. Peach, grape, cherry and apricot cider, similarly concentrated, are sold for \$1 a gallon. Root beer is put up in the same manner, half a pint of it making enough to fill sixteen half-pint bottles.

During the last year 9,250 gallons of condensed lime juice were imported to the United States from Jamaica. Compressed salt is even provided for horses and other beasts, a brick of it being put into a frame above the water trough, where the four-footed creature can lick it. It would be interesting to know what a war would be obtained by rearing a human being from infancy to adult age on condensed forms of aliment exclusively. If the normal digestive powers could not assimilate all that was offered, they might be given artificial assistance in the shape of that substance obtained from the stomachs of pigs which is called "pepsin," administered as is usual in compressed lozenges.

### An Ancient Copper Globe.

One of the most significant curios in New York is a copper globe in the Lenox Library. It is only four and a half inches in diameter, but it is believed to be the earliest globe to lay down the new discoveries by Columbus. It dates back to the first decade of the sixteenth century. The little it shows of this hemisphere is justly wrong, and the few names would be recognized only by experts in matters geographical, but the globe is rightly esteemed one of the chief treasures of a rare collection.—[Boston Transcript.]

## THE SAHARA.

Description of the World's Greatest Desert.

The Sahara is an immense zone of desert which commences on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canaries and Cape de Verde, and traverses the whole of North Africa, Arabia, and Persia, as far as Central Asia. The Mediterranean portion of it may be said roughly to extend between the 15th and 30th degrees of north latitude.

This was popularly supposed to have been a vast inland sea in very recent times, but the theory was supported by geographical facts wrongly interpreted. It has been abundantly proved by the researches of travelers and geologists that such a sea was neither the cause nor the origin of the Libyan Desert.

Rainless and sterile regions of this nature are not peculiar to North Africa, but occur in two belts which go round the world in either hemisphere, at about the same distance north and south of the equator. These correspond in locality to the great inland drainage areas from which no water can be discharged into the ocean, and which occupy about one-fifth of the total land surface of the globe.

The African Sahara is by no means a uniform plain, but forms several distinct basins containing a considerable extent of what may almost be called mountain land. The Hoggar mountains, in the center of the Sahara, are 7,000 feet high, and are covered during three months with snow. The general average may be taken at 1,500. The physical character of the region is very varied. In some places, such as Tiout, Tontar, and other oases in or bordering on Morocco, there are well-watered valleys, with luxuriant vegetation, European in character, where the fruits of the North American side—by side with the palm tree. In others there are rivers like the Ued Gair, an affluent of the Niger, which the French soldiers, who saw it in 1870, compared to the Loire. Again, as in the bed of the Ued Rir, there is a subterranean river which gives a sufficient supply of water to make a chain of rich and well-peopled oases, in fertility to some of the finest portions of Algeria. The greater part of Sahara, however, is hard and undulating, cut up by dry water courses, such as the Ighighiar, which descends to the Chott Melghiar, and almost entirely without animal or vegetable life.

About one-sixth of its extent consists of dunes of moving sand, a vast accumulation of detritus washed down from the north and southern mountains, perhaps during the glacial epoch—but with no indication of marine formation. These are difficult and even dangerous to traverse, but they are not entirely destitute of vegetation. Water is found at rare but well-known intervals, and there is an abundance of salt-succulents, plants which serve as food for the camel. The sand is largely produced by wind action on the underlying rocks, and is not sterile in itself—it is only the want of water which makes it so. Wherever water does exist, or artesian wells are sunk, oases of great fertility never fail to follow.

Some parts of the Sahara are below the level of the sea, and here are formed what are called chotts or salt-lakes, open basins without any outlets, inundated by torrens from the southern slopes of the Atlas in winter and covered with a saline efflorescence in summer. This salt by no means proves the former existence of an inland sea. It is produced by the concentration of the natural salts, which exist in every variety of soil, washed down by winter rains, with which the unevaporated residue of water becomes saturated.

### About Needles.

The needle is one of the most ancient implements or instruments of which we have any record. The old-time needles were unlike the present luxury, they having been made of wood, bronze, bone, etc., and without eyes, a circular depression at the blunt end having been so fastened as to enable it to carry the thread. Pliny describes the needles of bronze which were used by the ancient Greeks and Romans; and, since his day, similar instruments have been found in comparative abundance both at Herculaneum and Pompeii. The first account of the manufacture of "wire iron," or steel needles, says that they were made at Nuremberg in 1460; and, while the exact date is in doubt, they are said to have been made in Britain as early as 1545. The account further adds that the first needles manufactured in England were made by a Spanish African, who died without having taught anyone his art. During the reign of Elizabeth the industry was revived, and, strange to say, also by a foreigner—a native of India. The forerunner of the present great Redditch needle manufactory was established by Christopher Greening and a Mr. Damer, in 1650. Many successful attempts were made to bring out the "drilled eye" needle before it was finally introduced in 1828. Three years later the "burnishing machine," with which the eyes of needles are highly polished, was completed. In this machine which is very simple, the needles are all strung on a wire, which revolves rapidly, thereby imparting a beautiful finish to the eye.—[St. Louis Republic.]

### Five Carpets.

Two of the finest carpets of their kind in the world are now to be seen at Fort Totten, where they have been taken at the order of President Carnot. These carpets, one of which is thirty feet square, and the other eleven yards long and ten yards wide, were ordered by Napoleon III. at the Gobelins manufactory. The ground of the smaller is yellow and the inventory value was set down at \$40,000. The larger, which has a black ground, was valued at \$50,000. The real value of the carpets, which were ten years in making, is supposed to be much greater than these sums.

"In my summer outings," said a woman recently, "I always gather a fresh supply of the simple herbs. One finds them in most rural districts—catnip, pennyroyal, peppermint tansy and others. I provide small linen bags, each to hold a bunch of the herb. It seems to me that they are much fresher and more efficient than those one buys in the dressed form. The catnip is my sedative. When I am tired and nervous I drink a bowl of catnip tea, lie down with a warm cover over me, and often ward off a nervous headache in this soothing and perspiring sleep."

CHICKEN SALAD.—Cook a full-grown chicken by simmering in white stock, or slightly salted water, until tender. Let the fowl remain in the liquor until cold, then skin and pick off the meat in fine shreds, but do not chop. Cut half as much crisp celery in half-inch pieces, mix the two together, and moisten with mayonnaise dressing, adding minced olives or capers. Garnish with celery, and keep on ice until ready to serve.

## SLOW GROWTH OF THE OAK.

Sixty Years Old Before Good Seed Is Produced—Activity of the Roots.

The extreme limit of the age of the oak is not exactly known; says the Ohio State Journal, but sound and living specimens are at least 1,000 years old. The tree thrives best in a deep, tenacious loam with rocks in it. Stagnant water is one of its aversions. It grows better on a comparatively poor sandy soil than on rich ground imperfectly drained. The trunk, at first inclined to be irregular in shape, straightens at maturity into a grand cylindrical shaft.

The oak does not produce good seed until it is more than sixty years old. The acorn is the fruit of the oak; the seed grain is a very small object at the point of growth. The acorn, with the future root uppermost. The acorn drops, and its contents doubtless undergo important molecular and chemical changes while it lies under its winter covering of leaves or snow. In the mild warmth of spring the acorn swells, the little root elongates, emerges from the end of the shell, and no matter what the position of the acorn turns downward. The root penetrates the soil two or three inches before the stalk begins to show itself, and grows upward. The "meat" of the acorn nourishes both root and stalk, and two years may pass before its store of food is entirely exhausted. At the end of a year the young oak has a root two to eighteen inches long, with numerous shorter rootlets, the stalk being from six to eight inches high. In this stage it differs from the sapling, and again the sapling differs from the tree. To watch these transformations under the lens is a fascinating occupation.

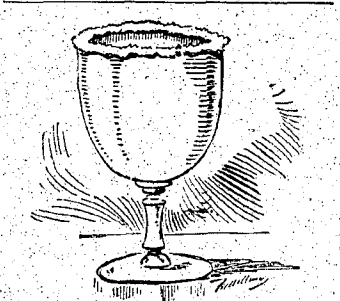
If an oak could be suspended in the air with all its roots and rootlets perfect and unobscured, the sight would be considered wonderful. The activity of the roots represents a great deal of power. They bore into the soil, and flatten themselves to penetrate a crack in a rock. Invariably the tips turn away from the light. The growing point of a tiny root is back of the tip a short distance. The tip is driven in by the force behind it, and searches the soil for the easiest points of entrance. When the tips are destroyed by obstructions, cold, heat, or other causes, a new growth starts in varying directions. The first roots thicken, and become girders to support the tree, no longer feeding it directly, but serving as conduits for the moisture and nourishments gathered by the outer rootlets, which are constantly boring their way into fresh territory. These absorb water charged with soluble earth, salts, sulphates of lime, magnesia and potash, etc., which passes through the larger roots, stems, and branches to the leaves, the laboratory of new growth. An oak tree may have 100,000 leaves, and from June to October evaporate 200 times its own weight of water. Taking account of the new wood growth, "we obtain some idea of the enormous gain of matter and energy from the outside universe which goes on each summer."

Oak timber is not the heaviest, toughest, nor most beautiful, but it combines more good qualities than any other kind. Its fruit is valuable food, and its bark useful in certain industries. An oak pile submerged for 650 years in London bridge came up in sound condition, and there are specimens from the Tower of London which date from the time of William Rufus. To produce a good oak grove requires from 140 to 200 years. It seems a long time to an American, but forestry is a perpetual branch of economics when once established.

## FOR CURIOUS BOYS.

How to Have Fun with Gunpowder and a Glass of Water.

Gunpowder, as is well known, is composed of potassium nitrate (saltpeter), sulphur and charcoal. These ingredients the first is very soluble in water and the others insoluble. The amateur chemist can



A SIMPLE METHOD OF ANALYSIS.

perform an interesting experiment by separating the soluble salt. It is only necessary to place a little gunpowder in a glass half filled with water and allow it to stand a day or so in a warm place—such as a sunny window sill. The saltpeter will first dissolve in the water, and then creeping up the sides of the glass will crystallize around the edge, as shown in the illustration. The creeping property of certain salts is a very interesting—and sometimes a very annoying—one to the chemist. Ammoniac chloride, or sal ammoniac, possesses it in a high degree, and it may often be observed incrusting the edges of electric batteries, in which its solution is used as an exciting agent. It may be prevented by covering the edges of the vessel containing it with grease, wax or paraffin.

The residue left in the tumbler consists of sulphur and charcoal, but there is no simple method of separating them. The sulphur will dissolve in bisulphide of carbon, but we cannot recommend the use of this inflammable and offensive liquid to the amateur in chemistry.

### In-Breeding.

Experiments made demonstrate that in-breeding of swine has done more than its share to spread the hog cholera, a deadly rendering the animals incapable of withstanding the attacks of the disease, as well as causing them to be more susceptible to it. A breeder who used hogs of different breeds every season, such as Berkshire, Poland China, and Essex, found that the disease rarely appeared and the animals more quickly recovered.







# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
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## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.



For President:  
**Benjamin Harrison,**  
OF INDIANA.

Vice President:  
**Whitelaw Reid,**  
OF NEW YORK.

### ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—Eastern District,  
**WILLIAM McPHERSON, Jr.,**  
Of Livingston.

AT LARGE—Western District,  
**JAY A. HUBBELL, of Houghton.**

1st Dist.—**J. HENRY CARSTENS,**  
Of Wayne.

2d Dist.—**CHARLES E. HISCOCK,**  
Of Washington.

3d Dist.—**OTTO HILLING, of Kalamazoo.**

4th Dist.—**PHILLIP T. COLGROVE,**  
Of Barry.

5th Dist.—**CON. G. SWENSBURG,**  
Of Kent.

6th Dist.—**HENRY A. HAIGH, of Wayne.**

7th Dist.—**JAMES H. WHITE, of St. Clair.**

8th Dist.—**FRED SLOCUM, of Tuscola.**

9th Dist.—**JUSTUS S. STEARNS,**  
Of Mason.

10th Dist.—**JOHN MILLEN, of Alcona.**

11th Dist.—**JULIUS T. HANNAH,**  
Of Grand Traverse.

12th Dist.—**JOHN H. COMSTOCK,**  
Of Ontonagon.

### ALTERNATES.

AT LARGE—Eastern District,  
**ALFRED W. BENDIS, of Jackson.**

AT LARGE—Western District,  
**AARON CLARK, of Kent.**

1st Dist.—**FREEMAN B. DICKERSON,**  
Of Wayne.

2d Dist.—**JOSEPH R. BENNETT,**  
Of Lenawee.

3d Dist.—**WILLIAM A. COOMBS,**  
Of Branch.

4th Dist.—**CHARLES J. MONROE,**  
Of Van Buren.

5th Dist.—**SAMUEL A. WATT, of Ionia.**

6th Dist.—**ARTHUR O. BEMENT,**  
Of Ingham.

7th Dist.—**THOMAS DAWSON, of Macomb.**

8th Dist.—**HENRY H. BOLT, of Muskegon.**

9th Dist.—**RISMUS HANSON, of Crawford.**

10th Dist.—**DENNIS E. ALWARD,**  
Of Clare.

11th Dist.—**JAMES A. CROZER, of Menominee.**

### STATE TICKET.

For Governor.....**JOHN T. RICH,**  
Of Leape County.

For Lieut. Gov't.....**J. W. GIDDINGS,**  
Of Wexford County.

For Sec'y of State.....**J. W. JOCHIM,**  
Of Marquette County.

For Treasurer.....**J. F. HAMBUTER,**  
Of Houghton County.

For Aud. Gen'l.....**S. W. TURNER,**  
Of Roscommon County.

For Atty Gen'l.....**G. E. DIRKEMA,**  
Of Ottawa County.

For Com'r. St. L. O.....**J. G. BERRY,**  
Of Oshtemo County.

For Sup. P. Inst'n.....**H. R. PAYTENGIL,**  
Of Ingham County.

For Member B. of E.....**A. A. WILSON,**  
Of Van Buren County.

### For Congress.

Tenth Congressional District,  
**JAMES VAN KLECK, of Bay.**

For Senator, 28th Senatorial District,  
**C. S. PIERCE, of Iosco.**

For Representative—Alpena District,  
**A. R. BLAKLEY, of Alpena.**

### COUNTY TICKET.

Judge of Probate,  
**I. H. RICHARDSON, of South Branch.**

For Sheriff,  
**THOMAS WAKELEY, of Grove.**

For County Clerk,  
**DAVID B. CONNER, of Grayling.**

For County Treasurer,  
**PETER ABELI, of Blaine.**

For Register of Deeds,  
**JOHN HANNA, of Beaver Creek.**

For Prosecuting Attorney,  
**OSCAR PALMER, of Grayling.**

For Circuit Court Commissioner,  
**OSCAR PALMER, of Grayling.**

For Surveyor,  
**WILLIAM BLANSHAN, of Grayling.**

For Coroner,  
**CHARLES W. SMITH, of Grayling.**

**CHARLES BARBER, of Frederic.**

### Register next Saturday.

Those who believe that it is the duty of the government to raise revenue by taxing tea, coffee and sugar should vote for Grover Cleveland.

Do not fail to Register!

There is free trade in anthracite coal. And yet the greatest combine in the world is in anthracite coal. Free trade makes combines and trusts.

Be sure and register early.

Why should Democrats object to the establishment of the tin plate industry in the United States? It is because it will injure their British allies.

Next Saturday is Registration day.

Vote for the republican candidates. They neither promise immunity from prosecution, to violators of the law, and do not have to be carried from the train when on a stumping tour, on account of a weakness for —

Next Saturday is your only chance to Register.

The democracy of Delaware are in hard luck. Twenty-five election officers have been arrested and put under bonds of \$3,000 each, which has so frightened them that they will not interfere further with the supervisors.

One day to register and one day to vote. Do not fail to do either.

The democracy howl about the tariff on humping, which is 22 cents per yard, but sells for 20 cents. They never buy any and what difference is it to them what republicans pay is one of those things no one will ever find out.

Election next Tuesday.

Voters, when you go to the polls, be careful to vote for the party that advocates your true interests in State, National and local affairs. You are intelligent enough to decide which is the right party.

Vote the ticket straight.

It irritates the Democrats to hear anybody declaring that the protective tariff has brought prosperity to the country. Well, what did make us so prosperous then? Here is the prosperity; where did it come from? The Democratic party most assuredly did not bring it.

No scratching.

The Grayling grist mill is doing an excellent business. The custom trade running from 150 to 320 bushels per day. This mill has been a great blessing to the farmers in this section of the country and they are beginning to show their appreciation.—Ontonagon News.

Let every vote be cast next Tuesday.

A republican victory at the polls on November would be a blow to the free trade party in the States, and would retard for a considerable period the progress of those sound commercial and economic doctrines which underlie British commercial greatness and alone maintain British commercial ascendancy.—London Evening News.

A clean ticket deserves a clean vote.

The Det. Tribune, owned by the News, says the republican candidates for the legislature, are all O. K. The News, any one's organ, says the nominations are no better than those made by the democrats. No one can tell at this distance, which is correct, but the supposition is that the republican nominations are the best, judging from the past.

Veterans do your vetoing Nov. 8th.

Last year the United States sent \$16,000,000 to Germany to pay for beet sugar. Bay county farmers are investigating the beet sugar question, including the adaptability of their soil for sugar beet culture, and if results prove satisfactory will put in a big crop next year and see to it that a factory is erected at Bay City.

Republicans should not split their ticket.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle puts in a paper to the free traders that in 1880 the woolen manufacturing establishments of the United States paid their employees \$47,389,087 for labor. In 1890 they paid them \$76,768,871. Free trade would transfer many of these millions of dollars to the pockets of foreign wage-earners. This would be a good thing for the foreigners, but how would workers in American woolen mills like it?

No scratching. A vote for the democratic elector, is a vote for Cleveland.

The Force bill racket don't win any votes in the North for Cleveland. The tales told-out of school by the Kolb crowd in Alabama of ballot-box frauds, and the rotten egging of Gen. Weaver in Georgia, prevent any fair-minded man up here from having any sympathy for people who deliberately falsify the will of the people and are so bigoted they will not allow free speech.—Blade.

Farmer Charles Davis, of Elmira, is feeling proud over his splendid apple crop this fall. From seven trees he picked 52 bushels of fine marketable fruit, of the Duchess of Oldenburg variety, and the product of his young orchard this year will exceed a hundred bushels. His own apple crop is 15 bushels, and the quality is first-class. He makes a fine exhibit of fruit at the county fair this week.—Ontonagon News.

## LAST RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Hon. W. N. West, of CARO, will address the citizens of Crawford county, at the Rink, Monday Evening, Nov. 7th. Every republican in the county is requested to be at the Rink, at 7 o'clock to join in the procession.

The Brooklyn Eagle is another family howling Democratic newspaper. But like a crying baby it must have howled itself asleep the other day and allowed this paragraph to creep into its columns: "The streets are rapidly filling up, the stores are crowded and evidence of the customary autumnal revival, in stronger force than ever before in the last half century, is apparent throughout the town."

Every veteran and true republican when he goes to the polls next Tuesday, will vote for the Hon. A. R. Blakley, for Representative, as he is a representative man, and his interests are and have always been in this State, instead of Mr. Casper Alperin, who is a late importation from the South, and who served over four years in the rebel service. He was a traitor to his country then, and if opportunity offers will be one again.

The desperate condition in which Tenth district democrats find themselves is shown by the stories they are circulating. In some localities it is being told that James Van Kleeck is a catholic, and the Northern Democrat says he is a drunkard, while in other sections they declare that he belongs to an anti-catholic society. Mr. Van Kleeck has been an American citizen from the day he was born, and if he is elected to congress he can be relied on to work and vote for the maintenance of American institutions.

The Northern Democrat of the 20th, in referring to their political demonstrations, says: "Our republican friends were paralyzed by its magnitude and enthusiasm." We admit the "paralyzing," not on account of the number present, as they were important; nor on account of the enthusiasm; as it cost but fifty cents a quart; but for the reason that we never supposed that democrats, in a community like this, with all their effrontery, would head a procession in such a manner. It was a travesty on decency and respectability, which could not, and did not appear in the republican processions.

The Century Magazine will take up the Bible and Science controversy. In the November Century, Professor Charles W. Shields, of Princeton, answers the question "Does the Bible contain Scientific Errors?" with an emphatic no. He says: "Literary textual obscurities there may be upon the surface of Holy Writ, like spots upon the sun, or rather like notes in its divine purport would be the sun itself extinguished at noon. Such a Bible could not live in this epoch." Professor Shields' article will be followed by one in the December Century on "Effect of Scientific Study upon Religious Beliefs."

### VETOES.

Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance, and his veto of the Dependent Pension Bill, do not hang together, nor does his action in regard to appointment of Veterans to public position. His real sentiments are contained in the following paragraph of his veto of that bill.

"Hitherto such relief has been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time since their military service, and as a parting benefaction by a grateful people."

There is ineffable meanness in the suggestion that money can be saved by waiting years for the mass of those to whom it is due to die off, postponing the pension until "after a long lapse of time since their military service," when the "surviving soldiers" shall be few in number and "venerable in age." Then a few dollars may be doled out as "a parting benefaction tendered by a grateful people," is absolutely inexcusable and indefensible from any point of view, and every clause in the sentence is a fresh insult to the veterans.

In the first place, the "relief" is to be denied them until "after a long lapse of time since their military service." That is, those who have been actually broken down in the service are to be denied everything, and suffered to die unaided by the Government, and to drag out miserable lives in the poor-houses, or as burdens upon their relatives, until death comes to their relief. Only the hale and hearty—those who have come out of the struggle, are to receive anything, and they only at the last few years of an exceptionally long life, when they are "few in numbers, and venerable in age," there is to be a sickening process of wiping out the Nation's heavy burden of ingratitude to the hundreds of thousands it has suffered to die in abject penury by scattering a few dollars among the bowed and bent old men, with the quiet injunction to take it and go bury themselves! Could insult go farther?

## Our Candidates.

I. H. RICHARDSON.  
For Judge of Probate, I. H. Richardson, of South Branch, is one of the old settlers and favorably known through the county. His qualifications for the office are undoubted, and when elected there will be no doubt of prompt and efficient work in his office.

THOMAS WAKELEY.

The election of Thomas Wakeley for Sheriff for the second term is a foregone conclusion, as it ought to be. There is hardly a man, woman or child in Crawford County who does not know him for a whole-souled, genial neighbor, and a friend when friends are needed. As an officer his record is clean, and proves him capable in every way. The business of his office for the last two years has been larger than ever before, but has been attended to with fidelity and economy. Vote for Wakeley.

DAVID B. CONNER.

The Office of County Clerk is one that should command perhaps the greatest business experience of any in the county. The records of the Supervisors are of themselves needed to be exact, and as they are all drawn by the Clerk, he should be familiar with all forms and business methods. Besides that, he is Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Register in Chancery, and no man not familiar with such work can properly perform the duties of the office. In the person of D. B. Conner we have such a man, of education, experience and ability, who in his four years residence here, has won a host of friends. He is now a deputy for our present efficient Clerk, W. A. Masters, and we believe will make a worthy successor.

PETER ABELI.

The treasury of the county will for the next two years be in charge of Peter Abeli, of Blaine. He has been Supervisor, and Treasurer of his township several terms, and no officer in the county has ever proved more efficient. His integrity and ability is unquestioned, and his experience makes him peculiarly fitted for the place. A vote for Peter Abeli, for Treasurer is a vote for the right man.

JOHN HANNA.

Our next Register of Deeds, is the present Supervisor of Beaver Creek. Careful and conscientious in his discharge of all public duties entrusted to him in the past, everybody will feel safe with the records of the County in the hands of John Hanna. He is so well known throughout the county that further comment is unnecessary.

The exceeding modesty of the writer forbids extended notice of the candidate for Prosecuting Attorney. He is not a stranger in the county, and if a majority vote for him, he will be elected.

WM. BLANSHAN.

Wm. Blanshan is the nominee for County Surveyor. He is fully equipped with fine instruments for the work, has experience and ability, and will attend promptly to whatever duties he is called upon to perform.

DR. C. W. SMITH AND CHAS. BARBER.

The office of Coroner is often let go almost by default as though of little use, but the party this year has exercised good judgment, realizing that this office is often one of utmost importance, superseding the power of the sheriff in certain civil cases.

The selection of Dr. C. W. Smith, of Grayling and Charles Barber, of Frederic is excellent as both are acknowledged capable men for any position to which they may be called.

The ticket, as a whole, has never been filled with candidates better fitted for the respective places. We believe this fact is recognized by a majority of the voters of the county and that it will be proven when the votes are counted next Tuesday. Vote the republican ticket.

It would be impossible to find a parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of \$2,500,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the republic, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States.—Mullhall's Balance Sheet of the World (English).

Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati, formerly of Detroit, said to a friend that during his recent travel about the country he had heard nothing but good news and encouragement for Cleveland and the democratic party. When asked where he had been traveling he answered "In Canada." One does not need to travel in England to find the tremendous majority that Cleveland would poll in that country. The English newspapers supply all the information needed on that point. They are unanimous for him.—Det. Jour.

WHEN THE BREAD IS POOR, EAT CRACKERS.  
EAT CRACKERS, CAKES & BISCUITS ANYWAY.  
U.S. BAKING CO. FANCY GRAHAMS.  
DETROIT  
54 W. WABASH ST. CHICAGO  
A Delicious Graham Water, Packaged in Handmade 16 Packages, for Children, Invalids, Picnics & Lunchees.  
RECEPTION FLAKES  
If your Grocer does not carry them, write to us for a list of dealers.  
For a list of dealers, write to us for a list of dealers.

We want the sneaks and lousy beggars at the North who ravished our women, and burned our homes and plundered our people to shut their goat-blown mouths and let the truth be told. And the Globe, which despises this burglary and grand larceny called the pension system, proposes to see to it that Grover Cleveland sits in the saddle the next four years and elaps all the dirty beggars in the face. The pension fraud must go. Go, and it should go to the depths of hell, and Harrison and his hirelings should go with it.—Durham (N. C.) Globe.

A special committee of the Congress of Costa Rica has reported in favor of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and the adoption of the report is certain as soon as the Congress of that country meets. The additions to the free list in favor of the United States include agricultural products, such as corn, beans, oats, rye and rice, also coal and all forms of lumber, mining machinery, agricultural implements, apparatus for irrigation, materials for railway construction, including rails, structural iron, etc. Altogether the new arrangement will relieve American exporters to Costa Rica of the payment of about \$300,000 in duties annually, while we simply continue to admit coffee duty free.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.—The November number of Peterson's Magazine is admirable in point of illustrations, contents, and general appearance. "Charlotte Corday," by Virginia G. Sully, is a most interesting record, and is beautifully illustrated. "A Mountain Passion-Flower," by Ella Higginson, is an intensely dramatic story, and the accompanying pictures are very effective. Among the other illustrated articles are "Preserved in Pictures," by Harriet Latham, and "About Pinusobion," by Mrs. Seward, the latter giving numerous novel designs that would make lovely Christmas presents.

The most noticeable feature of the month is, however, the statement that with this number "Peterson" will close its record as a fashion periodical, after having stood at the head of such publications for over fifty years. A fresh management takes control, and the future magazine will be devoted solely to literature and art, under the title of "THE NEW PETERSON." For several years past, the Magazine has been rapidly progressing towards the evolution, and the time has come for the change, as we all feel that a combination of fashion and literature is no longer desirable.

The editorial staff embraces Frank Lee Benedict, editor; with Miss M. G. McClelland, Octave Thanet, and Howard Seely, associates. Names that will prove a guaranty for its excellence; while the low subscription rate of \$2.00 per year will appeal to the common sense of the reading public. Our readers should send five cents and procure a sample number. Address THE NEW PETERSON MAGAZINE, 112-114 So. Third Street, Philadelphia. Peterson's Magazine and the "AVALANCHE" for \$2.50 per year.

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**DURING THE PRESENT WEEK**  
We will close out our stock of Boy's boots at prices never before known.  
An A. No. 1. Boy's boot from 50 cts. to \$1.50.  
These goods sold from \$1.25 to \$2.50.  
**D. B. CONNER,**  
Grayling Michigan.

**SCHOOL BOOKS!**  
\*PEN AND PENCIL TABLETS,\*  
PENS AND PENCILS. RULERS,  
\*And Everything\*  
**NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.**  
FOR SALE AT  
**L. FOURNIER'S**  
DRUG & STATIONERY STORE,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

**UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!**  
  
**AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.**  
WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpses.

**\*REAL \* ESTATE \* EXCHANGE.\***  
HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.  
**AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:**  
A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.  
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.  
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.  
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.  
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.  
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogema Street, Cheap.  
A number of good farms.  
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.  
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.  
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.  
Jan 29, 11  
O. PALMER.

**RUPTURE**  
CURED or NO PAY for services.  
No PAIN, NO OPERATION  
NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. For full information, (free), Address Dr. H. W. MARSH, on  
**THE O. E. MILLER CO.,** 102-104-106 Mich. Av. DETROIT, MICH.







# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

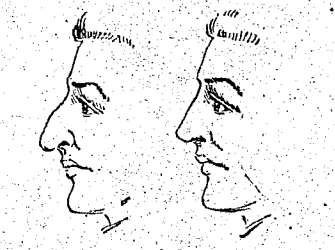
## CHANGE YOUR FACE.

DERMATOLOGISTS HAVE THE MEANS AT COMMAND.

They Can Alter a "Pug" That Tilts Skyward Into a Graceful Aquiline—The Hump Can Be Taken Out of a Roman Nose on Short Order.

### Method in Operating.

For a reason that has never been fully explained pug noses are not popular, even when they have been known to be becoming to certain types of pretty faces. It will be glad news to possessors of the reticent pattern of nose, therefore, to hear that persons who have pug noses and don't like them can part with them, and at the same time have a new pattern in a week's time. It is still more sensational surgical fact is that those who have big mouths can have them reduced in size by a similar feat of surgical magic, or can have them made bigger if they think their mouths are too small. Large mouths are if any-



A NOBLE ROMAN TRANSFORMED.

thing, even more unpopular than "turn-up" noses, despite the fact that phenologists assert that, like big noses, big mouths are indicative of the possession of a large heart and an amiable disposition.

A man with a mouth of normal size, adorned with a mustache of graceful outline, made the announcement that the doctor's lancet could now accomplish this astonishing feat of surgical trickery as nonchalantly as he might have said that a cook could peel a potato or slice a tomato. He sat in a parlor on West Fourth street, says the New York Sun, and spread before him were photographs from life which proved the truth of the statements that he afterward made. He was Dr. John H. Woodbury, a surgeon who has devoted several years to the delicate job of transforming the countenances of patients who objected to the size of their mouths, and ears that nature had given to them.

"It is the easiest and in one sense the simplest thing in the world to change your face if you want," he said quietly, "and the fear is being accomplished."



THE FUG REMOVED.

Every day on the faces of persons who think that another style of countenance would become them better than the one with which they were born. Experience proves that the change of face is more better than their ears or their mouths. They want pugs or Roman noses or crooked noses made straight, and straightening them up for these patients has developed into a genuine surgical art. The transformation of a woman's pug nose, or of a reticent nose, as we call it now, into an aquiline nasal organ that will be an ornament to her face is the simplest of the feats of dermatology, and is the operation which is performed most frequently.

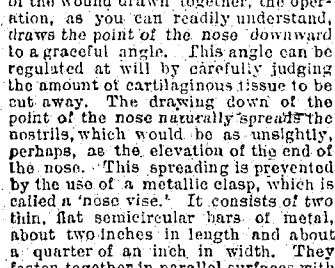
"How do you get rid of the pug?" said the visitor eagerly.

"By cutting away the cartilage of the septum, or the tissue wall that separates the nostrils. Anybody can do this for a moment of what makes a pug nose point skyward will recognize how the remedy is, so to speak. A small Y-shaped section is cut out of the cartilage between the end of the nose



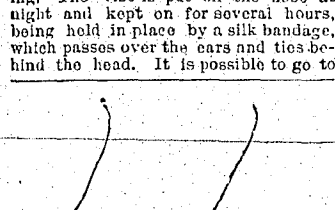
HOW A ROMAN NOSE IS ALTERED.

and the point of juncture with the upper lip, and the edges of the cut are then sewed together with thin thread. Cocaine is sprayed on the nose to make the operation painless. When the cartilage has been removed and the edges of the wound drawn together, the operation, as you can readily understand, draws the point of the nose downward to a graceful angle. This angle can be regulated at will by carefully judging the amount of cartilaginous tissue to be cut away. The drawing down of the point of the nose naturally spreads the nostrils, which would be unsightly, perhaps, as the elevation of the end of the nose. This spreading is prevented by the use of a metallic clasp, which is called a "nose vise." It consists of two thin, flat semicircular bars of metal, about two inches in length and about a quarter of an inch in width. They fasten together in parallel surfaces with a screw at either end. This little nose vise is slid down over the end of the nose, with the curved edge of the parallel bars turned outward, and the screws are tightened until the metal presses the nostrils against the septum light enough to keep them from spreading. The vise is put on the nose at night and kept on for several hours, being held in place by a silk bandage, which passes over the ears and ties behind the head. It is possible to go to



HOW A ROMAN NOSE IS ALTERED.

sleep with your nose literally in a vise. who would make by the operation heals in three or four days, the nose-vise is removed, and behold the objectionable pug of a few days ago has become aquiline in its outline, and the face that has been marred by the skyward tilt of the nose has become handsome. A few



REFORMING A PUG NOSE.

weeks later all mark of the pug transformation will have disappeared. The rapidly with which the change can be made is one of the marvels that illustrate the immense stride that has been made in the science of dermatology.

"But how about a Roman nose? How do you get rid of the hump?"

"Easier," replied the surgeon, "easier, if anything, than we banish the pug feature. The flesh in the nose is cut on either side of the hump, a hook is inserted in the flesh, and it is held away from the bone by an assistant. It doesn't seem pleasant to think of having a hook stuck in your nose, but that is mere sentiment, for it doesn't hurt when cocaine has been spread on the flesh. While the skin is raised a steel burr, which is a small drill run by an electric motor, is passed against the hump of the bone, and the hump is quickly ground away. All that then remains to do is to take the hook out of the skin of the nose, trim the edges where they have been cut, sew them together, bandage up the nose and wait for it to heal. When it does, the removal of the burr reveals a nose that hasn't the slightest suggestion of the noble old Roman hump to it.

"Crooked noses that will land men either in the roadway or up against the side of a house if they were to wear their noses, and noses that have been smashed, can be quite as readily straightened and mended.

"All that is necessary to straighten a

crooked nose is to insert a pair of nasal forceps over the septum cartilage and push it in the direction opposite to its original turn, either to the right or left, pushing it hard enough to splinter the cartilage at the point where it begins to deviate from the medial line. When it is splintered, a metal plug is inserted in the nostrils, and the splintered cartilage is allowed to heal, which it does quickly. The nasal plug used is a piece of metal with a needle point. This needle is thrust upward through the septum and holds the cartilage straight on the medial line until the nose has healed.

"Did you really mean it when you said a few minutes ago that a doctor can make a woman's mouth smaller?"

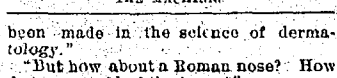
"Mean it?" retorted the surgeon, "of course I do. It is another of those things that have been tried with success. The method is to cut the flesh of the mouth both outside and inside along the edge of the vermilion border of the lip at the corner of the mouth. A small section of this vermilion flesh is



THE WAY TO MAKE A MOUTH SMALLER.

removed by dissection, and the edges of the lips are then drawn together and allowed to heal as in other operations. The healing process occupies less than a week sometimes. But while the operation is accomplished by simple means, its success as to appearance depends upon the skill of the surgeon.

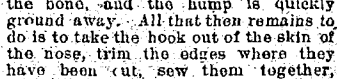
"Dermatology has, furthermore, supplied quite recently the means of successfully remedying deformity of the ear. Ears that project from the head in an unsightly way, or which have long hanging lobes that mar the owner's personal looks, are readily restored to a normal appearance. The uncouth projection of the ear from the head is corrected by cutting the flesh of the ear at the point where it joins the head, and then making an elliptical dissection and removing a section of the cartilage near the head. The severed edges of the ear about the wound are drawn together and sewed. The surplus cartilage that made the ear project from the head having been removed, the ear,



THE DEER-MOUSE ESCAPING WITH ITS BROOD.

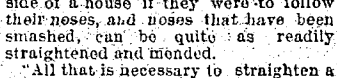
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It is a strange kind of instinct which causes certain insects, whose young depend upon the hives of honey bees in which to pass a period of their existence, to deposit their



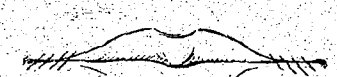
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Arrived there, he enlisted at once, was wounded in his first battle, and had just recovered sufficiently to be on duty again when he was captured. He escaped, re-entered the service, and fought brilliantly through the war.

After the war was over he resolved to become an African explorer. He had had meat and no credit, but he entered the service of a hunter in skins and valuable feathers, and was sent out from Senegal across the Western Sudan.

After an expedition accompanied by the most dreadful hardships, he returned to Paris with a valuable collection of objects connected with natural history. Among these were the stuffed skin of a gorilla, which is said to have borne the most striking resemblance to a human being ever known in an ape.

Compiegne's story of the capture of this gorilla is an interesting one. He was one day traveling through the forest, foot-sore and weary. His mind was busy with the thought of insects until they almost refused to carry him. As he dragged himself onward, rifle in hand, he heard terrible outcries near by, apparently those of a woman.

Rushing toward the place from which the sounds came, he soon perceived that it was indeed a woman who was screaming. She was in the grasp of a black monster who was apparently strangling her.

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Mrs. J. was the happy possessor of a dozen salt-cellsars of silver, which were almost the apple of her eye. She was to give a luncheon in honor of a friend from a distant city, and covers were laid for fourteen.

In the arrangement of the table the precious salt-cellsars were placed for the guests, another kind being supplied for the hostess and her daughter.

The cards designating the places were laid upon these empty little dishes, and through some error remained there, so that the absence of salt was not discovered.

When the company assembled at the table one lady took up her card, saw the empty salt-cellar, and, marking at some length on its beauty, said it was "a lovely souvenir," and slipped it into her pocket. Her example was promptly followed by the rest of the company with the exception of one unfortunate woman, who either had no pocket or was unable to find it.

The hostess was petrified with grief and despair as she saw her cherished possessions calmly appropriated, but she was unable to offer the necessary explanation in the face of the torrent of acknowledgment and compliment.

After she received the adieux of the last guest, and had heard the parting rustle of the last gown whose pocket held one of her beloved salt-cellsars, she sat down like the Little Maid Arcady, and wept.

It was soon discovered that the woman without a pocket had forgotten her prize; and Mrs. J. seized upon it with the concentrated affection which a parent bestows on the last of many children. Her joy was of brief duration. The following morning brought a polite note from the pocketless woman, saying she had forgotten her "beautiful souvenir." Would Mrs. J. kindly send it?

Mrs. J. sent it, but in the bosom of her family expressed the wish that the punishment of Lot's wife had overtaken the woman for looking back on the charms of that unintentional souvenir.

## INTELLIGENCE OR REASON.

The Remarkable Care of Animals for Their Young.

If the bushmen of Australia or the dwarf tribes of Africa or the dwellers of many other regions of the earth were gifted with the instinct of many of our quadruped animals they would be raised to a much higher order of intelligence in the opinion of ethnologists. Nowhow do the lower animals more approach the human standard than in the care of their offspring. Often do we find acts of maternal or parental devotion curiously allied to those of man. The American Indian, whose slave-wife straps her little one on her back, is no more careful for the welfare of her offspring than many species of ants and spiders, and marsupial animals, and we feel that any of these more animals are superior to human tribes who deform their sons and daughters in order that they conform to savage ideas. And yet we term human actions of



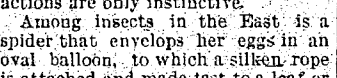
THE DEER-MOUSE ESCAPING WITH ITS BROOD.

any kind the performance of intelligent beings, while all merely animal actions are only instinctive.

Among insects in the East is a spider that envelops her eggs in an oval balloon, to which a silken rope is attached and made fast to a leaf or twig, and floats securely in the air, defying its enemies. In many other families of insects the same care is noted. The female mole-cricket forms her nest, in which 150 eggs are inclosed, and after carefully closing it up, she surrounds it with intricate trenches and fortifications. At the approach of winter the nest is sunk deeper in the ground and again on approaching heat is carried toward the surface, thereby gaining for the brood the genial influence of the sun. Ants are proverbially noted for their solicitude for the young. In Africa naturalists have found nests fifty or twenty feet high and covering an area of twenty-five square feet. Their one care seems to be the preservation of the young and they carry out their domestic arrangements with as much care, if not more regularly and harmony, as the bee.

The queen ant, which has a large retinue of attendants, lays 30,000 eggs a day and these are borne to the nurseries, many feet distant, where they are hatched and fostered until able to join their respective ranks in the life.

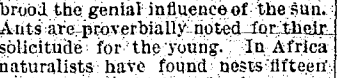
The custom of carrying the young upon the back is noted among a large variety of animals. The opossum is as remarkable as any of these. At first the young are retained in the pouch, protruding a curious spectacle with their white heads and bead-like eyes peeping from the singular nursery. When not alarmed they appear on their mother's back, their tails stoutly wound round hers, which is raised for the purpose. The kangaroo, a marsupial animal, offers a queer study. Their young are incomplete when born, and are placed in a pouch by the mother, where they remain until developed. Even after development they return to the pouch in times of danger. The deer-mouse, one of our smaller animals, carries



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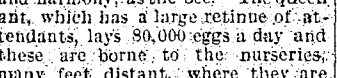
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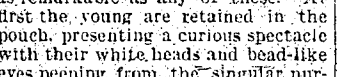
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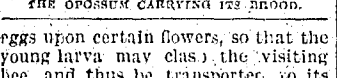
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## A GREAT PARACHUTE DESCENT.

Capazza, of Paris, Falls 3,000 Feet in a Device of His Own.

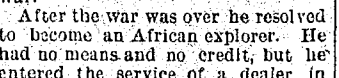
A very bold and successful parachute descent was made at Villlette, a suburb of Paris, by M. Capazza. Occurring immediately after a number of fatal adventures of the same kind, it has naturally gained a good deal of credit for the author, says the New York World.

The aeronaut arranged his balloon and parachute so that he could ascend with the latter wide open. He accomplished this by making the parachute itself cover the balloon. He was thus able to do without netting, car, or any of the usual apparatus. The balloon, after the parachute had been attached, was inflated at the Villlette gas works. The cords of the parachute were of the unusual length of thirty-two meters. This enabled

the aeronaut to retain all possible freedom of movement on his little seat. The top of the parachute was provided with a conical chimney, through which the gas of the balloon was to be discharged.

The inflation was effected without accident, except a little embarrassment caused by a small storm. Then the aeronaut rose in view of a great many people in a state of high excitement. When he had reached a height of 3,000 feet he burst open the top of the balloon. The latter at once fell, while the parachute remained apparently motionless. The aeronaut descended in his parachute at the very modest pace of 1 meter 30 inches a second and alighted safely in a cornfield at Drancy.

The experiment was carried out so easily and successfully that it is expected the Capazza method will be generally adopted by parachutists. It will be particularly valuable in war time, as the aeronaut will perhaps be able to descend after the bullets of the enemy have disabled his balloon.

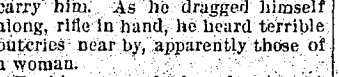


THE DEER-MOUSE ESCAPING WITH ITS BROOD.

People living on the line of the Chickamauga River in Georgia are somewhat excited over a number of strange and enormous frogs that infest the neighborhood. These frogs, for they are greatly remarkable frogs, were brought to this country from the Mississippi swamp in 1886 and put in the Chickamauga River near this place. They are said to be of enormous size when grown. These being very small when brought, are just now beginning to show what they can do. They are doing some mischief now. One has been catching chickens, and is thought to have been driven to the mountains for refuge during the high waters; and while on his way back to the river, being very hungry, he caught a chicken to appease his hunger until he reached the river, where he could get fish, as they live principally upon fish. When driven away by high tide and starved for a few days they will attack a person.

They are said to be good food for man, but have never been tried yet, as they are very hard to capture. The one that passed through would have been captured; but the man had to go to the house for his gun, and the frog made one leap and was out of reach of a fair shot, after devouring quite a number of chickens.

The Lafayette Messenger reports that Mr. M. Burrows, Mr. Manley and his son William were out in the bottoms a few days later and discovered something lying near the river bank, which they thought to be a large bran sack filled with something—thought it had probably floated from the mill above—and on going up for inspection found it to be one of these frogs. They, seeing the danger they were in, immediately made an attempt to get away. Mr. Manley, being an old man, directed his course to an old empty cotton-house, which was near, for refuge. Just as he was entering the house the frog seized his coat-tail, leaving him almost breathless and with nothing but the shoulders and sleeves of his coat.



THE DEER-MOUSE ESCAPING WITH ITS BROOD.

In Book Binding. Yet another application has been found for metal, which is now being substituted for cardboard in book binding. This novelty is known as the "British Pellisfort" binding, and it consists in the use of thin sheet metal for covers. The metal is specially prepared, and the cover may be bent and straightened again without perceptible damage. The metal is, of course, covered with the leather usually employed in book binding, and the finished book presents no difference in appearance except in the greater thinness of the cover.

A WOMAN in New York gave the members of a religious meeting a bad quarter of an hour, by denouncing the carelessness of ministers in regard to the marriage ceremony as productive of much misery. While a sweeping accusation of this nature would be unjust, she was in some respects, right. The marriage of children, too frequently recorded in the daily papers, is an instance of this carelessness.

The latest meter to make an enviable record tore up the bosom of Mexico to a considerable extent, exposing to the view of a truthful man a vein of silver, the presence of which had never been suspected. It is not stated that the heat of the aroliote was such as to melt the ore so that the pure metal could be chopped out with an ax, but this is probably the fault of the truthful man rather than that of the meter.

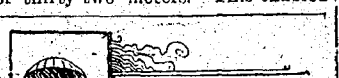
## HEROES OF FICTION.

Usually Endowed with the Perfection of Physical Qualities.

All novel readers—and they are about 80 per cent. of all the people who read books at all—must have been struck with the fact that the heroes and heroines of fiction are usually endowed with the very perfection of physical qualities, even though their morals be somewhat off color, and their actions such as should bring them directly within the purview of the criminal law. In fact, it may be said in a general way that the bigger scoundrel and villain a man is, in a novel, the more closely does he resemble the Apollo Belvedere in outward semblance; and the more sensual and deceitful and base a woman is, the more is she fashioned in the physical likeness of some medieval saint, or of some woman who seems to exude goodness and virtue.

If the novelists are right, the physiognomists and phenologists and the great detectives and students of penology of the world must be wrong. The latter insist, with complete unanimity, that there is a well-defined physical criminal type; that men and women with certain shaped heads and faces, and with certain kinds of eyes and facial expressions, make up the criminal classes, and that it is just as unnatural to find crime unassociated with these physical qualities as to find grapes on thorns or figs on thistles. It is true that there are exceptions to this general rule, but they are not numerous enough to impinge in any degree upon the generality of the rule.

Once in a while an Antinous may turn burglar or a Cornelia may be convicted of shoplifting, but the cases are so rare as to cut no marked figure in the annals of crime. If it is to be conceded that realistic fiction serves a useful purpose, that purpose should not be defeated by making vice attractive or criminals physically perfect. If the novelist desires to portray a bad man or woman, the picture should be drawn true to nature, physically as well as morally, and it is certain that there is not only a law of crime, which stamps itself ineffaceably upon the physique of the criminal classes, but that the environment produces that hardening of the countenance, that furtive look and that shambling, stealthy gait, which detectives in all countries have learned to recognize at sight.—San Francisco Chronicle.



THE DEER-MOUSE ESCAPING WITH ITS BROOD.

Madam," he insinuated, as he rapidly unrolled before the screen-door a package of something. "I have here some of the most wonderful fly-paper you ever saw. Every square inch of it is warranted to attract as many flies as can stand upon a square inch, reckoned to be, madam, in the neighborhood of thirty-croty without perceptibly crowding. That would make on a sheet of this size, which contains five hundred squares, sixteen thousand flies. Think of that, madam! And only the ridiculous price of a nickel."

"I don't care for any of it," replied the lady, coldly.

"In case you keep boarders, and I do not want any of your fly-paper," said the lady, in a freezing tone. The fly-paper man began to roll up his package.

"You will not take any today, madam? It is the last time I shall be in the city. I expect to pass on to the great eastern metropolis to-morrow, and the fly season has only just begun."

"You need not stay here on my porch any longer. If you do I will set the dog on you. And the lady drew herself up haughtily and began to close the other door.

"Just a moment, madam," put in the fly peddler. "It is an extremely hot day, but the coolness of the atmosphere in this neighborhood is so refreshing that I have enjoyed it more than if I had sold you two nickels' worth of the Incomparable Magnetizer and Fly-Sticker. It has been like a drink of iced milk to the thirsty Arab in the great Sahara."

And as the door slammed he walked serenely down the steps.

Would Be Liberal. A writer in Harper's Magazine says that the summer residents of a Cape Cod town made up their minds that they must have a casino. The building was intended pretty strictly for their own use, but it seemed wise to enlist the interest of the natives in the project, especially as the projectors wished to secure a site at as low a figure as possible. A building and finance committee was appointed, and an old resident, a Mr. Buffon, was made one of the three members of it.

He was owner of the lot on which the summer cottagers had set their hearts. At the first meeting of the committee the matter of contributions was broached. Mr. Buffon left his colleagues in no doubt as to his position. He declined to contribute a cent.

Then the two cottagers labored with him over the site. Fifteen hundred dollars was his lowest figure. They explained to him the advantages that would accrue to the place through the erection of the casino, and the inevitable enhancement of the value of his other property; but he held out for fifteen hundred dollars. Finally one of the committee said:

"Mr. Buffon, you shall either knock off something from the price of the lot, or we buy it for fifteen hundred dollars; you should make a handsome contribution."

"Well," said Mr. Buffon, "I'm ready to do something for you. I can't let the land go for less than fifteen hundred dollars; but if you make the figure sixteen hundred dollars, I am ready to contribute one hundred dollars to the fund."

The meeting was adjourned on motion of one of the summer visitors.

Mrs. GIMMUS calls her children "stars" because they don't know how to act.—Boston Transcript.

## HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.

Some Sharp Sayings







## WATCH THE SWINDLER.

### SMOOTH GAME OF RASCALLY PIANO AGENTS.

Startling Sight at a Depot—Indians In-  
clude in a Free Fight—Railway Official  
Pined for Overworking His Men—Murderer  
Sentenced.

**Dead on the Cow-Catcher.**  
When the Panhandle express train from  
the west pulled into the Pittsburgh Fourth  
avenue station the other evening, the peo-  
ple gathered there had a fright. Standing  
upright on the cow-catcher of the engine  
was the corpse of a man impaled on a piece  
of pipe. The body proved to be that of  
Frank Carmichael, of Sheridanville. He had  
been leaning against the cow-catcher near his  
home. He was struck by the engine of a  
west-bound freight train and thrown onto  
the cow-catcher of the east-bound train.  
where a piece of pipe connecting with the  
air brake apparatus ran into his back.

### BARFACED PIANO SWINDLE.

**Indiana Farmers Relieved of Large  
Amounts by Clever Crooks.**  
At Elkhart, Ind., men claiming to be  
agents for the Howard Piano Company,  
Boston, Mass., are working a confidence  
game. The victims told that the com-  
pany will pay him as agent \$120 a month.  
The man will work up a piano in the wagon  
and two men on the seat, who immediately  
jump the piano to the house. Then the  
general agent gets out a roll of bills,  
saying times will be dull for a few days  
and counts out \$60, or fifteen days' pay.  
Of course he never has a receipt. Thomas  
Vanderpool had no receipt. He signed the  
paper that the agent turned to him with a  
sneer and said: "Now what will you give  
me for it?" To the astonished inquiry of  
what he meant he replied: "Why, my dear  
sir, I have your note for \$480." It was  
in vain that the farmer expostulated.  
Mr. Vanderpool concluded to see the  
man in the law. He finally re-  
covered his note by paying \$500 cash for  
it. He of course kept the piano, which is  
said to be worth \$120, costing \$110 deliv-  
ered.

### ROW AT A WAR DANCE.

**A Chief's Use of His Scapling Knife Leads  
to a General Fight.**  
The Indians of the White Earth (Minn.)  
Reservation are at a turmoil. At a war  
dance Friday night Chief White Cloud  
was noted for his prowess. He made a  
murderous attack with a scapling-knife  
on his son, William Wright, wounding him  
in such a terrible manner about the head  
and lungs that he lies dying in his tent.  
In the general fight which ensued several  
other braves were severely wounded.

### OVERWORKED HIS EMPLOYEES.

**Why a Railway Official Is Fined \$500 as  
a Punishment.**  
At Minneapolis, A. E. Law, the Northern  
Pacific Division Superintendent, was found  
guilty of overworking employees and was  
fined \$500, with the alternative of sixty days  
in the northwestern penitentiary. The  
charge was that he had ordered several  
considerable amounts of work to be done  
in a short time. They will look upon the  
decision as a precedent.

### FIRE AT ST. JOHNSBURG, VT.

**The Green Mountain City Sustains a Loss  
of \$100,000.**  
The worst fire in St. Johnsbury, Vt., has  
ever known began Sunday morning and  
raged for two hours. In that time  
several business blocks were destroyed. A  
gale was blowing from the northeast and  
the fire swept on with resistless force. The  
local fire department did splendid work,  
but the high wind and the oil that  
was stored in the burning buildings did  
much to assist the progress of the flames.  
Most of the business houses, however,  
sustained substantial losses. A lot of old  
houses, which had been looked upon for  
some time as veritable tinder boxes,  
it is thought certain that a man and  
woman occupying rooms in the building  
where the fire started were burned to  
death. The other houses had to be saved  
by their lives. The total loss will reach  
\$100,000.

### Died While Lecturing on Temperance.

While delivering a temperance lecture at  
Grand Army Hall, South Norwalk, Conn.,  
Henry S. Lee fell from the stage and died  
of apoplexy. Deceased was 62 years old  
and prominent in the temperance cause.  
He served in the Connecticut volunteers and  
was honorably discharged at the close of the  
war. He was a prominent abolitionist and  
candidate for Representative on that  
party's ticket.

### Ontario's Mineral Display.

David Boyle of Toronto, who is collecting  
minerals for the Ontario government dis-  
play at the World's Fair, in charge of the  
mineral display of the province at the  
Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, and  
says the number of entries for Ontario  
alone, for Chicago will be larger than the  
whole of Canada at the Centennial.

### Got \$300 for a Terrible Healer.

Near Chillicothe, Ohio, James Miller was  
sent by his employer, James Tharp, a  
wealthy farmer, to get some fine peaches in  
the possession of a tenant on Tharp's place.  
In the quarrel that ensued the tenant was  
horribly beaten by Miller. The injured  
man sued Tharp for \$5,000 damages. The  
court gave him \$300.

### Deep Snow in Russia.

A very heavy snow storm has been pre-  
valing in Russia and in many places the  
ground is covered to the depth of five feet.  
Railway travel has been interrupted in  
every direction.

### Sentenced by Executing Steam.

Five men were badly scalded and burned  
by the bursting of a steam pipe in the  
Webster Manufacturing Works at Chicago.

### Hayes Elected President.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes has been elected  
President of the Ohio Archeological  
Society.

### Found Dr. Newton's Dead Body.

The body of Dr. A. Newton, who had evi-  
dently been dead two months, was found  
in a clump of bushes on the bank of a  
brook in the western outskirts of Meriden,  
Conn. The head was about two-thirds  
severed from the trunk. Dr. Newton up to  
a few years ago was one of the most promi-  
nent dentists in Hartford.

### Money for the Dalton Slayers' Families.

George C. Smith, assistant general man-  
ager of the Missouri Pacific Railway Com-  
pany, has sent \$10,000 to the families of  
the men who were killed in the affray  
with the Daltons at Coffeyville, Kan.

### To Hang for Murder.

At Pittsfield, Mass., in the Superior Court,  
the death sentence on William  
Coy, convicted of the murder of John  
Whalen fourteen months ago. It was the  
first death sentence pronounced by a su-  
perior court of justice of that common-  
wealth.

### Ten Victims Fumigated.

Details arriving from St. John's, N. F.,  
show that the sales which resulted along  
the coast recently was very severe. The  
coast was devastated, and ten vessels or  
either lost or missing, and twenty-two  
lives were lost. At Greenspond the sea un-  
dercut the hills in two graveyards.

### No Present Change in Coal Prices.

At New York the Eastern and Western  
wholesale coal agents met. The price of  
coal, it was decided, would be allowed to  
remain unchanged for the present. The  
Eastern agents expect the output for No-  
vember will be between 3,500,000 and 3,750,-  
000 tons.

## FAMILY WIRED OUT.

### Father, Mother, and Two Children— Their Lives in a Cleveland Fire.

A fire, most appalling in its results, oc-  
curred in a two-story frame building at  
the corner of Central avenue and Harriet  
street, in Cleveland, an entire family, con-  
sisting of father, mother, and two little  
boys, perishing. The building was owned  
by F. J. Vacha, and is a residence and  
store-rooms combined. In half of the  
lower portion of the building was a saloon,  
owned by Express Shannon and Margaret  
Glady. Shannon and his family lived in the  
upper section of the building. There were  
the ones that perished. The cause of the  
fire could not be ascertained, but it was  
believed to have originated in the saloon.  
The family, living in the large room  
above as sleeping apartments. They were  
all probably overcome by the smoke before  
the situation was realized. The front half  
of the building was completely destroyed,  
and the four bodies were buried in the  
burned timbers. The father, Mrs. Vacha  
and her wife was 32. The oldest boy,  
James, Jr., was 6 years old, and John,  
the youngest, 4 years. The search for the  
bodies was begun by the firemen as soon as  
the debris could be sufficiently cooled, and  
all were recovered in a terribly disfigured  
condition.

### TEN KILLED OUTRIGT.

**Terrible Collision Between a Locomotive  
and a Passenger Train Near Manayunk.**  
A Philadelphia dispatch says: A passen-  
ger train and a locomotive on the Phila-  
delphia and Reading Railroad collided at  
Flat Rock, near Manayunk. Ten persons  
were killed and fifteen injured. The  
locomotive was run by the general agent  
of Manayunk was called upon. All of  
the dead and injured have been removed  
from the scene. Both tracks are blocked  
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